

OIC denounces Jerusalem attacks

BAHRAIN (R) — The Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Sunday denounced what it called Zionist violations of mosques in Jerusalem and attacks on Arabs in Israeli-occupied Arab lands. The Jeddah-based organisation appealed to the United Nations and other international bodies to take deterrent measures against Israel, the Saudi Press Agency said. There have been disturbances in Jerusalem following Friday's attempt by extremist Jews to seize the Haram Al Sharif area on which the Al Aqsa and the Dome of the Rock mosques are built. There have also been clashes between the Arabs and Israeli soldiers in the occupied West Bank.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الأمل"

Avalanche kills 76 in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD (R) — At least 76 people were killed and 19 are missing after an avalanche destroyed a remote Himalayan mountain village in northern Pakistan on Friday night, a government spokesman said Sunday. He said about 100 others were injured when the wall of snow roared through the village of Phupun, about 160 kilometres southeast of the region's main town of Gilgit. Army helicopters were flying food and relief supplies to the stricken area, which was hit by three days of heavy snow falls before the disaster, the spokesman said. News of the avalanches took 24 hours to reach authorities because of poor communications, he added. Phupun is wedged between two 5,000-metre peaks which in turn are overlooked by the 8,128-metre Nanga Parbat, highest peak in the region.

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Japan invites Milhem

AMMAN (Petra) — The Japanese Foreign Office has extended an invitation to the deported mayor of Halhoul, Mohammad Milhem to visit Japan by the end of this month. The Kuwaiti News Agency said during the visit Mr. Milhem will hold talks with the Japanese premier and foreign minister. Mr. Milhem will also meet a number of Japanese mayors and heads of political parties, the agency said.

One killed in N. Lebanon clashes

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — One person was killed and another injured Sunday when a quarrel between two militiamen led to a grenade and machine-gun battle in this north Lebanese city, security sources said. The two victims were passers-by who received injuries from which one later died, the sources said. The shooting occurred in the old quarter of Tripoli where pro and anti-Syrian militias have been fighting sporadically for the past two years.

Kirkpatrick in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV (R) — Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and an outspoken critic of Soviet emigration policies, arrived Sunday to attend the third international conference on Soviet Jewry in Jerusalem this week. During her stay here, Mrs. Kirkpatrick will meet Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Defence Minister Moshe Arens and Israeli President Yitzhak Navon.

Iraq reportedly seeks to buy Tornados

LONDON (R) — Iraq is secretly negotiating to buy 100 of Europe's advanced Tornado all-weather attack aircraft, a deal which could be worth £2 billion (\$3 billion), the Observer newspaper said Sunday. Britain's Defence Ministry refused to comment on the newspaper story. But one defence source said: "Britain is definitely not going to supply lethal weapons to either Iraq or Iran while they are at war."

Owen in Muscat

BAHRAIN (R) — British Social Democratic Party (SPD) parliamentarian David Owen arrived in Muscat Saturday on a private visit at the invitation of the Omani government. Dr. Owen, a former foreign secretary, told Reuters by telephone from Muscat he would be having talks on foreign affairs with the head of state, Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id, and government officials.

Piquet wins Brazil Grand Prix

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Nelson Piquet of Brazil, driving a Brabham, won the Brazilian Formula One Grand Prix Sunday. Keke Rosberg of Finland was second in a Williams and Australian Nicki Lauda third in a McLaren. Fourth was Frenchman Jacques Laffite in the second Williams, fifth Patrick Tambay in a Ferrari and sixth Marc Surer of Switzerland in an Arrows.

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King to lead Arab mission to London

LONDON (R) — King Hassan of Morocco has handed over the leadership of a twice-postponed Arab League peace mission to Britain to His Majesty King Hussein, the British government said Sunday.

A foreign office spokesman said he could give no reason for the change of leaders for the mission, now due in London on Friday, and he refused to comment on unconfirmed reports that King Hassan, 53, was indisposed. "The composition of the Arab League delegation is entirely a matter for the Arabs," the spokesman said.

The mission was formed at an Arab summit in Fez last September to visit the five permanent member countries of the United Nations Security Council to win support for a pan-Arab peace plan.

Britain has refused to accept a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the delegation, causing a rift with moderate Arab states, notably Saudi Arabia.

British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym was forced to call off a trip to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar in January when they made it known he was unwelcome.

Diplomatic sources said the peace mission was important for Britain in soothing Anglo-Arab relations and a matter of prestige for the Arab states.

The sources described King Hussein as an old friend of Britain, adding he had a key role in the Arab-Israeli conflict and was closer than King Hassan to recent peace moves.

The mission has now been to the other four countries with King Hussein leading a delegation to the Soviet Union, France and China and King Hassan taking it to the United States.

King Hassan called off the first scheduled visit to London late last year when British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher insisted there could be no PLO representative unless the organisation renounced what she called terrorism.

OPEC continues debate on production quotas

LONDON (R) — After a week of agonised discussion, involving final recognition that it has pushed energy costs too high, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) could still not finalise a set of production quotas to try to limit an inevitable fall in the price of crude oil.

OPEC ministers, talking here since last Monday in response to the glut in the oil market, said they did not expect to reach any agreement before Monday.

Over the weekend, Saudi Arabia's Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani confirmed to reporters that, at its longest-ever conference, OPEC

The mission was rescheduled for early February, but King Hassan postponed it a week beforehand, citing domestic reasons.

Official sources felt it was because his closest security adviser Gen. Admed Dmuri had been killed in a car crash, but other sources believed it was because the question of Palestinian representation had not been resolved with the PLO.

The Foreign Office spokesman said Sunday his ministry did not know what Palestinian representation there would be in King Hussein's delegation, but he added: "They know our views on the PLO."

Official sources said Britain, seeking a compromise formula, had indicated that a prominent Palestinian would be acceptable, provided he was not a PLO member.

One name being suggested was Mohammad Milhem, former mayor of the town of Halhoul in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. He was deported by the Israelis in May, 1980.

The sources said they expected King Hussein would announce details of the delegation in the next few days.

Pertini postpones visit

Meanwhile in Rome, President Sandro Pertini has called off a four-day visit to Jordan after the Jordanian monarch said he had been asked to lead the Arab League delegation to London, the president's office said in a statement.

President Pertini, who was due to pay a four-day visit to Jordan from March 16-20, will make the trip next month.

The statement made no mention of Lebanon which President Pertini was expected to visit on his return from Jordan.



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Sunday confer with former U.S. President and Mrs. Rosalyn Carter, who are on a two-day private visit to Jordan (Petra photo)

Hussein, Hassan receive Carter

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, in separate meetings Sunday, received former U.S. President Jimmy Carter who arrived here Sunday on a two-day visit.

King Hussein briefed Mr. Carter on Arab efforts to achieve a Middle East peace formula that would recognise Palestinian rights, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The King told Mr. Carter that the Arab efforts are aimed at a "just and durable solution to the Palestinian problem which is the core of the Middle East conflict," Petra said.

Her Majesty Queen Noor and Mrs. Rosalyn Carter were also present during the meeting at Al Nadwa Palace, Petra said. U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Richard Viets also attended the meeting, the agency said.

During his meeting with Prince Hassan, Mr. Carter was briefed on the "adverse effects which the Israeli expansionist plans are bound to have in the region," the agency reported. "These policies are designed to abort all efforts for achieving a just and durable peace in the region," Petra quoted Prince Hassan as telling Mr. Carter.

Prince Hassan, who showed Mr. Carter slides and maps depicting the extent of Israeli settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories, also briefed the former president on Israeli practices against the Arab inhabitants of the areas.

The former president and Mrs. Carter arrived earlier Sunday from Israel crossing the King Hussein Bridge over the River Jordan. The American guests are on a Middle East tour which has already taken them to Egypt and Israel.

Also on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Carter met with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and his wife.

Palestinians need practical Arab assistance, says PLO

AMMAN (J.T.) — A senior Palestinian leader has pointed out the disparity between what Israel allocates to build one settlement and the amount of Arab aid to the 1.25 million Palestinians living under occupation and called on Arab states to increase financial assistance to the people in the occupied Arab territories.

Abdul Rahim Ahmad, who is representing the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) at the

Salem says U.S. is stepping up efforts for Israeli withdrawal

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration is stepping up its efforts to try to secure the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, according to Lebanese Foreign Minister Eli Salem.

He said that, with the increased U.S. commitment, "we feel quite confident that an agreement could be reached with respect to Lebanon."

Mr. Salem was speaking to reporters Saturday after holding a 90-minute meeting at the State Department with Secretary of State George Shultz and special U.S. envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper. Mr. Shultz was due to have talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Sunday.

Mr. Salem did not reveal any details of his talks but he said that the meeting and the one Sunday "represent an increased U.S. involvement in the negotiations which have been held alternately in Lebanon and Israel since January."

Arafat in Riyadh

RIYADH (R) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), arrived in Riyadh Saturday night after attending the non-aligned summit conference in New Delhi.

Mr. Arafat, a frequent visitor to Saudi Arabia, told the Saudi Press Agency that he would hold talks with King Fahd.

He also said he was satisfied with the outcome of the non-aligned summit as far as Arab and Palestinian issues were concerned.

He singled out the summit's support for an Arab Middle East peace plan, which envisages an independent Palestinian state and also implicitly recognises Israel's right to exist.

It was not known whether Mr. Arafat would stay for a possible meeting with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who was due in Riyadh Tuesday from Jordan.

Key role in Delhi

NEW DELHI (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat played a key role in behind-the-scenes negotiations to reach a compromise on the Gulf war at the non-aligned summit in New Delhi, Third World diplomats said Sunday.

A dispute over the phrasing of the summit's final resolution on the 30-month war between Iran and Iraq prolonged the conference by 18 hours.

The diplomats said Mr. Arafat spent several hours shuttling between the Iranian and Iraqi delegations to help to work out a compromise. This finally resulted in Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reading out an appeal for a halt to the conflict.

8-member non-aligned team to join Arab efforts for peace

NEW DELHI (R) — The non-aligned summit in New Delhi agreed to set up an eight-member committee to liaise with Arab states in trying to achieve a just and comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, officials said Sunday.

It will be headed by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, as leader of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement. The other members will be the heads of state or government of Cuba, Algeria, Zambia, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Bangladesh and the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The committee will cooperate with a seven-member committee set up by the Arab League last September, but Mrs. Gandhi said it was too early to say exactly what action the non-aligned group would take.

The summit, which ended Saturday, gave firm support to Arab demands for a Palestinian homeland and the recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Colombo says Italy supports all Mideast peace initiatives

CAIRO (R) — Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said Sunday his country supported the Middle East peace plans put forward by U.S. President Reagan and by the Arab heads of state.

Mr. Colombo, who arrived in Cairo Saturday, told reporters after a meeting with President Hosni Mubarak: "We support all existing initiatives—Mr. Reagan's and the one adopted in Fez, (Morocco)—so a constructive dialogue could get underway."

While the U.S. plan, announced last September, called for Palestinian self-rule in association with Jordan, Arab heads of state meeting in Fez later the same month adopted resolutions calling for an independent Palestinian state.

The Italian minister pledged his country's full support for efforts to reach a settlement in the region. Italy has troops serving in the multi-national peace keeping force in Lebanon.

"What matters now is the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon," Mr. Colombo said.

Mauroy's future in balance

Speculation has centred on the future of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who is facing an embarrassing run-off for his mayoral seat in the northern city of Lille.

Mr. Mauroy led the Socialist campaign for the municipal elections, saying his government's policy of economic austerity, launched with a franc devaluation last June, was paying off.

Whether or not Mr. Mauroy stays on, the government is expected to launch a new economic package to curb the country's growing trade deficit within the week.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors, one of half a dozen cabinet members tipped as a possible successor to Mr. Mauroy, is facing an uncomfortable run-off for local office in the Paris suburb of Clichy.

Mr. Delors, a financial expert who has not previously held electoral office, has said he would not feel obliged to resign if he lost in Clichy.

But in Marseilles, long-standing Mayor and Interior Minister Gaston Defferre has said he will quit the government if he loses his town hall in Sunday's run-off in three city districts.

Two other senior cabinet members, Social Affairs Minister Pierre Bérégovoy and Industry and Research Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement, also face local office defeats Sunday.

West Bank protests continue

7 Israelis injured in Sidon ambush

TEL AVIV (R) — Seven Israeli soldiers were wounded Sunday when they were ambushed north of Sidon, in southern Lebanon, the military command announced.

A spokesman said the ambushers opened fire with light arms and rocket-propelled grenades. The Israelis returned fire and launched a search for the attackers, he added.

The wounded, whose condition was not known, were evacuated to hospital in Israel.

Beirut's left-wing Murabiqoun Radio said "Lebanese national resistance fighters" carried out the attack.

Eyewitnesses said the attack occurred at an Israeli checkpoint near the town of Jijeh, on the coast road between Sidon and Beirut.

They said one gunman was wounded by Israeli fire but escaped with his companions by car.

Meanwhile security sources in Jerusalem said Palestinian Arabs in the occupied West Bank and Jerusalem's Old City threw rocks at police and Israeli vehicles Sunday as protests against the Israeli occupation continued in the occupied territories.

Police chased about 30 Arab youths who were throwing stones in East Jerusalem near Haram Al Sharif and the Dome of the Rock and Al Aqsa Mosques, a spokesman said.

The youths were protesting against a plot by right-wing Jews to seize Haram Al Sharif, one of the holiest shrines in Islam.

A Jerusalem court Saturday night ordered 38 Israelis be held for a week in connection with the plot which was foiled by police in a raid on Friday. Seven others were released after convincing authorities they were not involved.

In the occupied West Bank, military sources said two soldiers were slightly injured when Israeli buses were struck by rocks thrown by Arab demonstrators.

In another incident, a Palestinian was badly injured when a bomb placed inside a car exploded at Ain Al Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon, state-run Beirut Radio reported.

Israeli forces surrounded the camp to investigate the incident, the radio said.

U.S. officials have been anxious to speed up the talks on the withdrawal of Israeli forces as a prerequisite to a pullout by Syrian and Palestinian forces.

They believe that progress on withdrawal is vital to keep alive President Reagan's six-month-old Middle East peace plan for Palestinian self-rule in association with Jordan.

Pierre Gemayel asks Israel not to insist on normal ties

Meanwhile in Beirut, the leader of the Christian Falangist Party, Pierre Gemayel, said he thought the important decision on the withdrawal negotiations would be taken at talks U.S. leaders are holding in Washington with the Israeli and Lebanese foreign ministers.

Mr. Gemayel said his advice to the Israelis not to push Lebanon "applies to everything—to the (proposed) Israeli representative office (in Lebanon), to open borders, to everything. All this has to be discussed, but not in the present atmosphere."

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HOME NEWS

Repair work starts on rain-damaged Amman roads

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Municipality has embarked on a project to repair streets badly damaged by the heavy rains and snow during the past couple of months, according to a spokesman for the municipal council. He said that repair teams are now involved in filling holes in the main and side streets of Amman in order to facilitate the flow of traffic.

Also, according to the spokesman, workers are busily removing rocks and earth which was carried into Amman's streets by rivers of rainwater formed during the recent deluge.

Sharif briefs N.American Mennonite Society team

AMMAN (Petra) — Awqaf Minister Kamel Al Sharif Sunday briefed a delegation from the Mennonite Society in the U.S. and Canada on the situation in the Middle East region. He also spoke about Israel's human rights violations, the attacks on holy places in Palestine and the regime's inhuman practices against the Arab population in the occupied territories.

Mr. Sharif said the international community shoulders much of the responsibility for halting Zionist aggression against Arab lands and for Israel's violations of international laws.

Later, the Mennonite delegation called at the University of Jordan and met its President Abdul Salam Al Majali. During the meeting, Dr. Majali spoke about the university's development, present programmes and future policy projects. The guests also saw a documentary film on the university's development.

Mr. Sharif later also held talks with a visiting Iraqi delegation led by Abdullah Abbas, minister of Awqaf and religious affairs.

The minister spoke about Israel's practices in the occupied lands and its repeated violations of the sanctity of the holy places in Palestine. Both ministers agreed on the need to work towards mobilising Arab and Muslim forces to confront the Zionist challenge.

The two ministers also reviewed the developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and the Iraqi minister paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian people for their total support for the Iraqi people.



Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Mr. Kamel Al Sharif (third from right) Sunday meets a delegation led by his Iraqi opposite number. (Petra photo)

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Mr. Kamel Al Sharif (third from right) Sunday meets a delegation led by his Iraqi opposite number. (Petra photo)

River flooding threatens crops

AMMAN (J.T.) — Large areas of agricultural land have been hit by flooding from the River Jordan resulting in considerable damage to crops, according to a spokesman for the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA).

Nearly 235 dunums of land planted with vegetables, of which 150 receive drip irrigation, have been affected by the floods along the eastern bank of the river, the spokesman Mr. Salah Ibbeshe said.

In addition to crops, he said several irrigation canal networks were damaged and the agricultural road connecting the affected agricultural units had been cut. At present, repair teams are working to reopen the road and all measures are being taken to drain away water and the damage. Mr. Ibbeshe added.

Mr. Ibbeshe, who is director of JVA's operations and maintenance department, said that damage due to the excessive rain this winter has also affected the King Talal Dam and its related projects.

He said surplus water released from the dam led to the flooding of the main road leading to agricultural units situated on the dam's old diversion. The intensive rainfall also caused soil erosion on both sides of the Zarqa River, Mr. Ibbeshe said.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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HOME NEWS

World Islamic League calls for unity

AMMAN (Petra) — The World Islamic League (WIL) Sunday issued a statement calling on Arabs and Muslims around the world to bury their differences and unite in the face of Israel's designs against their religious places in Palestine.

The statement, which warned against repeated Zionist violations of the sanctity of the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, said the Jewish leaders have planned for the destruction of the mosque, and that the recent outbreaks of attempted bombings in the holy shrine has been executed with the full knowledge and close cooperation of Israeli soldiers and settlers.

"The recent Israeli action is not the first of its kind, because ever since the 1967 occupation the Zionists have repeatedly tried to demolish the mosque with the intention of erecting their temple in its place," the statement said.

Qatari official due Monday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Qatari Agriculture Under-Secretary Ahmad Al Mané is due here Monday for a brief visit to Jordan.

Mr. Mané who is board chairman of the Arab Company for the Development of Animal Wealth (ACDAW) will meet Agriculture Ministry Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi to discuss cooperation between the company and Jordan.

He is also expected to inspect a poultry production project being carried out in Jordan in cooperation between the company and the Ministry of Agriculture. The Damascus-based ACDAW was established by the Council of Arab Economic Unity with an initial capital of \$66 million.

Joint Yugoslav committee to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The joint Yugoslav-Jordanian economic and trade committee is scheduled to hold a meeting here in the last week of this month. The committee will discuss bilateral cooperation in economic affairs, and prospects for increasing the volume of trade between the two countries. The first committee meeting was held in Belgrade in 1981.



Doctor Khalil Salem (third from right) chairs the third session of the symposium on "Jordan's place within the Arab oil economies" which concluded

Sunday at the Yarmouk University liaison office (Petra photo)

ALC seeks international help to prevent Israeli violations

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Labour Conference (ALC), currently being held in Amman, Sunday issued an appeal to world organisations to help end Israel's violations of holy places which is in total contradiction to all U.N. resolutions.

The Zionists are desecrating holy places and attacking Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem in defiance of international laws which prohibit any change by an occupying force of the religious, demographic and cultural character of an occupied land, the statement said.

The statement expressed the conference's total condemnation of the Israeli attacks on the mosque, and voiced support for the Arab population under Israeli rule "who confront the enemy's repressive actions".

The statement also called on all Arab states to "support the heroic struggle of the Arab inhabitants in the occupied Arab territories".

Copies of the statement are to be sent to the United Nations' various organisations, the International Labour Organisation, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the Organisation of African Unity, the Arab League, the coordination bureau of the non-aligned nations, the Latin American group and the European Economic Community.

Also at Sunday's session delegates discussed a pan-Arab project to develop employment aimed at optimising the use of Arab manpower. The conference decided to set up a coordinating committee, made up of delegates from Qatar and Morocco, to follow up the implementation of the project, and decided that the project should be carried out in Tangier, Morocco.

The conference also called on the Arab states to find the means to support the work of the United Nations Development Programme between 1983 and 1986.

Another subject discussed at Sunday's session was related to trade union freedoms, and the delegates also heard a report from the Arab Labour Organisation director on pan-Arab manpower strategy.

Hassan calls for better information to help attract foreign investment

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday stressed the need to enlighten foreign investors on Jordan's development projects in order that they may play a more effective role in supporting them. Prince Hassan was speaking on the second day of a symposium focusing on "Jordan's place within the Arab oil economies."

The development of the Jordanian economy requires the establishment of efficient organisations capable of handling economic activities in both the private and public sectors, Prince Hassan added.

He described the presence of workers from other Arab countries in Jordan as part of an all-out attempt at Arab labour integration adopted by Jordan since the 1950s. Prince Hassan called for continued coordination with

Arab states in planning development projects and at the same time in training qualified personnel to manage them.

The seminar, which is being sponsored by the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University in conjunction with the Middle East Centre, St. Antony's College, at Oxford University, also included three full sessions which contained the presentation of seven papers.

The papers focussed on the effect of foreign aid on the Jordanian economy and the prospects for its balance of payments. They also examined the energy policy in

Jordan, the prospective performance of the agricultural sector as well as the effect of being a non-oil producer in an oil producing region on social change in the country.

Dr. Bassam Al Saket, who is a member of the committee that organises the symposium, told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, later that working papers reviewed in Saturday's session dealt with development problems facing non oil-producing countries, the proper utilisation of money transfers by Jordanians working in oil-rich countries and Jordan's labour market.

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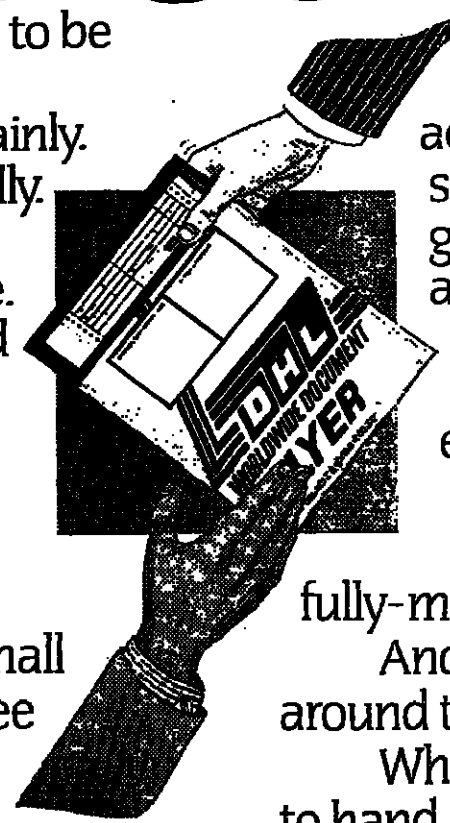
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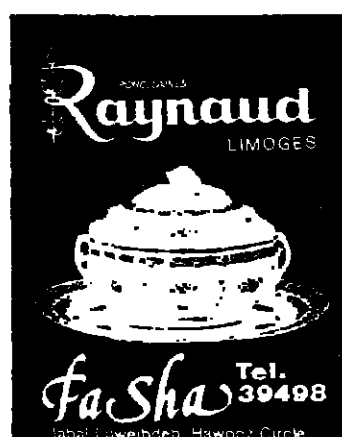
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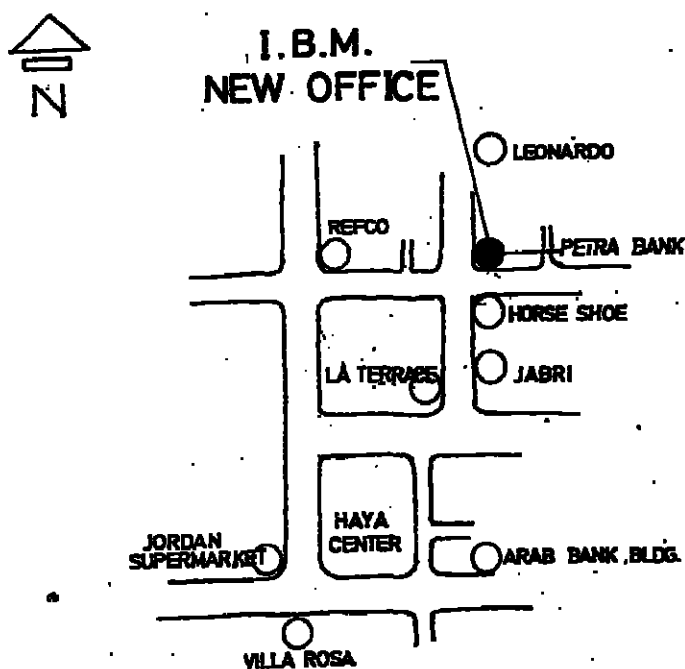
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DE FACTONOMICS

By T.A. Jaber

Towards an Arab labour market

The deliberations of the Arab Labour Conference reminded me of the long-standing issue of the movement of Arab workers among Arab countries. The crux of this issue is to removing restrictions on the travel and work of Arab workers within the Arab World.

The Arab Economic Unity Agreement of 1957 and later the Common Market resolution of 1963 stipulated for such freedom of movement of persons. The Council of Arab Economic Unity had raised this issue at most of its sessions. At one time, a unified identity card was issued and used by Jordan and Syria, with the purpose of facilitating travel formalities.

I am not worried about the

travel of individuals. Other than tourists and businessmen, workers for example, are usually given adequate facilities. This does not mean that more cooperation cannot be achieved among Arab countries in establishing intra-regional tourist packages and ensure secure and encouraging conditions for Arab investments in the tourism and travel business. Both activities are badly needed, though I shall concentrate here on the movement of workers.

There are about forty million workers in the Arab World. This means that the labour participation rate is about 25 per cent. About four to five million Arab workers reside currently outside their countries and work mostly in the Arab Gulf region. They include

nationals of labour-exporting Arab countries with the bulk of them originating from Egypt and North Yemen. Among these expatriate Arab workers, there are about 310 thousand Jordanians.

Both the labour-receiving and labour exporting Arab countries recognise that the flow of expatriate is mutually beneficial. Certain negative effects of the outflow have been underlined in a number of countries such as Jordan, Sudan and Lebanon. A proposal was made in 1977 by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to compensate the labour-exporting countries for the cost they have incurred for the training of their manpower. This proposal was also re-

ated at the opening session of the Arab Labour Conference.

There is, however, a wide gap between written agreements on the movement of workers and practical procedures applied by the Arab countries. Resolutions are numerous including extreme limitations on entry visas, refusal of family visits, and the mal-practices of middlemen in the recruitment, of labour.

Other restrictions relate to working conditions of Arab workers, particularly wage differentials, lack of social security coverage and the prevention of the establishment of any firm except in the name of nationals.

There are other developments witnessed in the last

five years that have compounded the issue of workers flows. Due to lower wages, more dependence on Asian workers has evolved and, accordingly, the percentage of workers from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, South Korea, the Philippines and other Asian countries has been on the increase. On the other hand, unemployment among Arab workers in North Africa has worsened while Arab workers in Western Europe are facing difficult working conditions under the impact of economic recession.

The eleventh Arab Labour Conference will discuss two items concerning labour immigration. I hope that it will initiate needed efforts to draft an

"Arab Charter" on the flow of Arab workers and pinpoint areas of cooperation among Arab countries in this field. A new institution, the Arab Employment Corporation, has begun preparations to compile data on demand and supply as well as numbers and skills of Arab workers in order to undertake the task of matching labour demands with supplies in the Arab World.

The creation of an Arab labour market will improve the economic and social conditions of Arab workers and strengthen Arab cooperation. So far progress in this respect has been very slow. I hope that the Amman Labour Conference will initiate concrete steps towards its creation.

What next, Israel?

Extremists who tried to take over one of Islam's in Jerusalem last Friday have been remanded in more days, because, according to Israeli law, a holy place. Not so long ago, a stone was thrown at one of the West Bank towns and the authorities imposed a curfew on the whole area. This being the normal punishment for such acts, of course.

Israeli justice that when Jews commit a crime like at Al Aqsa Mosque or try to take over a holy shrine is said to be insane or remanded in custody for a while when an Arab youth throws a rock on an Israeli is punished. Such is Israel's democracy that thrown at an Israeli car it is an act of terrorism, a shrine is burnt or threatened by armed Israeli, just a misdemeanour which could be handled by a court.

Israeli attacks are carried out against Arabs, the Jews and Western countries criticise and condemn but they invariably stop short of doing anything about it. They do not take any action to prevent such happenings in the future and after a short time the incident becomes history as far as they are concerned. The fact that all Israeli hostile acts are part of the process to Judaize Jerusalem and the rest of the land, as planned by Prime Minister Begin and his followers in the Likud camp or just outside of it, is in their record, it shouldn't surprise us if the Israelis intend to formally take over not only the Muslim shrines but also the Christian ones, on the pretext that these are sites of ancient Jewish temples or synagogues. The world is kept busy in finding the right words for the Israeli moves.

There has come for all peace-loving nations to throw a stone at the Begin government's designs and intentions to adopt measures that will put an end to Israel's policy for desecrating the holiness of Jerusalem and the Holy Land. Surely, the world has learned its lesson that of protests and denunciations have not had much effect on restraining Israel.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Ra'i: Arabs must build on resolution

The seventh non-aligned summit concluded its session in New Delhi Tuesday issuing both political and economic proclamations. It is said to point out that the ardent support for the Palestinian cause adopted by the conference is an outcome of the tireless efforts of several Arab and world leaders. His Majesty King Hussein in particular made an outstanding contribution to this conclusion, which reflects the constructive role he played in the conference and the respect he earned during its meetings.

This positive support for the Palestinian question now necessitates an appropriate Arab approach to make use of it. It is timely to remind our people that, unless the Arabs are in a position to make use of the support given by the Non-Aligned Movement through diplomatic means, such support will not be sufficient to restore Palestinian rights or liberate the occupied Arab territories.

The call to Iran and Iraq to end the Gulf war is not sufficient however, as the summit should have taken a more uncompromising attitude towards the war. Iraq has invariably responded in a positive way to all peace offers and mediation efforts. It is for the Iranian side now to change its aggressive attitude towards the issue.

The non-aligned summit has actually proved to be a great success. Despite differences and difficulties, the Non-Aligned Movement has proved through this summit that it can preserve its status as the competent representative of the majority of nations on our globe.

Al Dustour: Summit achieves some success

To evaluate the outcome of the seventh non-aligned summit, it is useful to go back to the very early aspirations and principles of the movement outlined by the Bandung summit which initiated the movement. The Non-Aligned Movement then took its chief aim as being help peoples under colonial rule to achieve their independence, and thus aid liberation movements. It therefore hoped to create an international scenario in which small and underdeveloped nations could tackle their social and economic problems successfully without having to align themselves to one side of the arms race or the other.

In this light we think that the New Delhi summit has achieved certain diplomatic successes, but that its decisions have fallen short of confronting crucial issue like the Iran-Iraq war. The two member state dispute should have been given more time for consideration during the conference. Indeed they should have been pressed into ending the war, especially as Iraq has demonstrated its cooperation in seeking a negotiated settlement.

The outcome of the economic aspect of the conference was not quite a success. The tensions and differences with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) received little attention from the conference. The issue of arriving at an agreement with the developed industrial nations on the question of a new international economic order also needs more effort from the non-aligned secretariat.

Nonetheless, the conference has proved that the Non-Aligned Movement is very much alive and not without an effective diplomatic role in the world's affairs.

Sawt Al Shaab: Non-aligned lacks machinery

It seems that the will to adhere to moral and human principles is the only positive aspect to emerge from the seventh non-aligned summit, which concluded its meetings Saturday. The summit's final statement offered great diplomatic support to the Palestinian people and their rights, but it has not played the expected role in ending the Iran-Iraq war, which is a great obstacle blocking the progress of the non-aligned nations.

Without an effective machinery for realising its ambitions and decisions, the Non-Aligned Movement will have to suffer continued pressures and exploitation from the developed industrialised countries, which refuse to take into account the deteriorating situation in the Third-World's economies, and insist on continuing their economic and monetary policies.

Millions in Central America were given hopes for a better tomorrow

Pope's tour unlikely to bring profound changes

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Deploping bloodshed and wretched living conditions, Pope John Paul gave millions hopes for a better tomorrow, but his historic tour of Central America and Haiti seemed unlikely to bring any profound changes.

Diplomatic analysts said that, in terms of power politics in the polarised region, the pope's often moving and eloquent pleas for peace, harmony and social justice would make little impact. But although he could not silence the guns — fighting continued in northern El Salvador even while the pope spoke of peace and reconciliation in the capital — his visit to Nicaragua demonstrated the power of the Roman Catholic church in an area where politics and religion are inextricably linked.

"Nicaragua is the country where the pope's visit will have the longest-lasting effect," said a senior Western diplomat. "It sharpened internal conflict, hardened the positions, and increased tension."

In Nicaragua, the pope directly intervened in a divisive confrontation pitting supporters of the government against followers of the conservative Roman Catholic church hierarchy which has emerged as the main opposition to the left-wing policies of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

Ostensibly, the dispute is between the Nicaraguan church hierarchy and adherents of the grass-roots "popular church." Its adherents blend Christian tenets with Marxism and helped set up the administration following the

revolution that overthrew dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979. The pope denounced the popular church as "absurd and dangerous" and criticised what he called "unacceptable ideological commitments and... the conception of a church replacing the true one."

Confrontation

An FSLN official said: "In reality, this is a confrontation between us in the (Sandinista) front and those who want to stop our reforms and install a government for the middle class and the United States."

Ironically, the pope's speech on "the unity of the church" in the Nicaraguan capital was the most divisive of his tour, with supporters of the Sandinistas in a

crowd of half a million at times drowning the pontiff's words with chants of "popular power" and "we want peace," and "there is no contradiction between Christianity and revolution." Opponents of the government replied with chants of "the world loves you, John Paul" and tension ran so high that one member of the diplomatic corps present at the rally said it was a "miracle" no violence erupted.

The noisy scenes in Managua provided fresh ammunition for the propaganda war which has accompanied a series of military clashes along the frontier between Nicaragua and Honduras, a focal point of tension in Central America. Newspapers reflecting the Honduran government's views cited the incident as more evi-

dence that Nicaragua was run by what they called "tyrants" and "Moscow commissars." This view is shared by Washington and Honduras, its closest regional ally.

On the eve of the pope's visit to Nicaragua, the Sandinistas buried 17 young men killed in the latest clash on the border. The Nicaraguans blame the violence on U.S.-backed, right-wing followers of the late General Somoza operating from Honduras.

With the exception of Nicaragua, the pope avoided taking sides and couched criticism of extremism of both the left and the right in carefully balanced terms. But indirectly, analysts said, the papal tour embarrassed the Reagan administration, which sees Cuban and Soviet interference as the chief cause of Central Ame-

rica's problems, including the bloody civil wars in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Red faces

"Guatemala must have caused a few red faces in Washington," said a European diplomat, referring to the execution of six alleged leftists three days before the pope's arrival despite Vatican pleas for mercy. The military government of General Efraim Rios Montt has been accused of massacring thousands of civilians in an all-out anti-insurgent campaign and of widespread abuse of human rights.

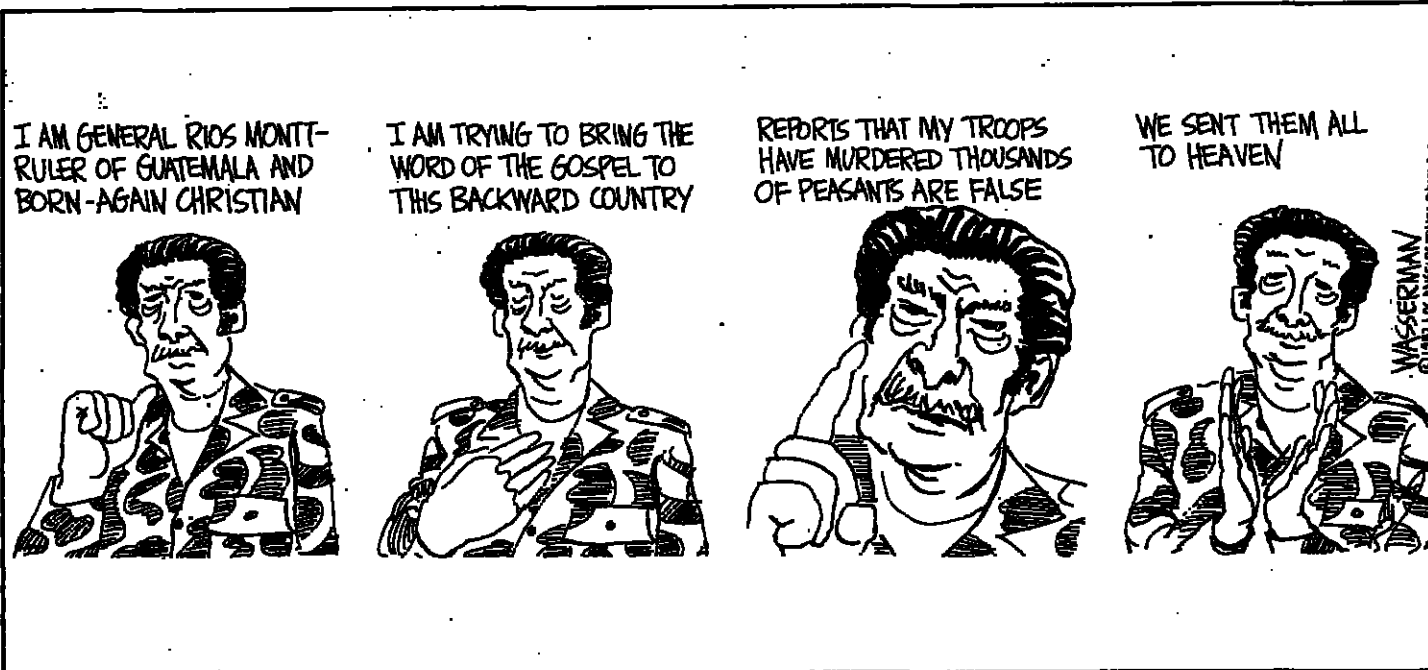
Less than eight weeks before the executions of men judged by a secret military tribunal, the Reagan administration lifted an arms embargo imposed five years ago

because of what its predecessor saw as systematic human rights violations. A U.S. State Department spokesman said: "while we want to see further progress in Guatemala in promoting respect for human rights, President Rios Montt has taken significant steps in this area. Progress has been made."

Although the pope shares the Reagan administration's anti-Communism, his analysis of Central America's problems profoundly differs from that of the White House. At a mass in San Salvador, the pope cited his own letter to Salvadoran bishops last August in which he said the country's problems had their "real and profound root in social injustice."

He renewed his call for dialogue to end the 40-month civil war, an idea the U.S. administration appears to view with increasing scepticism despite President Reagan's public assertions to the contrary. Alarmed by a series of military setbacks by the U.S.-backed army, Washington apparently sees vastly increased military aid as the best means of ending the war. As the pontiff was still on his way home from Haiti, the last stop of his tour, President Reagan urged Congress to provide an emergency military aid package of \$110 million to halt "the advance of Communism." Originally, the administration planned for 60 million.

Many of El Salvador's leftist guerrillas interpreted the pope's repeated calls for dialogue as backing for their own public offers to initiate talks with the government. But the pope's speech was so carefully balanced that differences over precisely what he had meant emerged almost as soon as he had stopped speaking.



Palme's popularity declining

By Helen Womack
Reuter

STOCKHOLM — Five months after his return to power, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme's personal popularity has declined and economists complain that he has made only superficial progress in tackling major economic problems.

The Social Democratic prime minister has also raised a political storm over his main foreign policy initiative, the creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone in central Europe. Opinion polls show Mr. Palme, 56, has slipped in personal popularity compared with opposition Conservatives leader Ulf Adelsohn, although they say the Social Democrats are still the most popular party.

They won a majority of three over the non-Socialists in last September's elections for control of the 349-seat parliament, which brought them back to office after six years in opposition. The main proposal of their campaign was to introduce workers' funds to buy into private industry, an idea bitterly opposed by almost all Swedish firms. It sent share prices tumbling in anticipation last summer, before the poll.

But since the elections, the scheme has been put on ice and the stock market, which was at rock bottom, has rallied to enjoy its most active trading period for many years.

The government boosted the competitiveness of Swedish companies with its first act last October, a devaluation of the crown by 16 per cent. Although the move was criticised as selfish by Swe-

den's nordic neighbours companies are now posting good 1982 profits, attributed in part to the currency adjustment. The prospect of falling international oil prices has also been welcomed as what one executive called "a gift from the gods."

But economists, who in the autumn described the devaluation as a way of buying time to tackle Sweden's severe economic problems, are now complaining that the government has done little to alleviate fundamental problems — low productivity, high labour costs and lack of investment.

Although Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt presented a relatively austere budget by Social Democratic standards in January, the budget deficit is still expected to be around 100 billion crowns (\$13 billion) in 1983.

Sweden's trade deficit is around 20 billion crowns (\$2.7 billion). Inflation is nudging 10 per cent and is expected to rise to 15 per cent this year but unemployment is a low three per cent.

Tough situation

"The inflationary pressure of the budget deficit discourages firms from making the long-term investments that Sweden really needs," said Lars Vinell, an economist for the Federation of Swedish Industries.

He said the government's first priority should be to reduce the deficit by cuts in all areas of public spending. "The economic situation is going to be tough for many years to come irrespective of governments because the problems are tough," he added.

Meanwhile, Mr. Palme has run

into trouble over his conduct of foreign policy, which in the past has been his greatest strength. Non-Socialist politicians charged that he wanted to dominate all foreign and defence policy himself and Foreign Minister Lennart Bodström's uninspiring public image encourages the impression among journalists that he acts mainly as a spokesman for Mr. Palme.

A wave of opposition protest has enveloped the prime minister's main foreign policy initiative since taking office — promotion of the idea of a 300 km wide zone free of nuclear weapons in central Europe, either side of the East-West frontier.

Neutral Sweden's plan, put forward in the autumn and based on the work of an independent commission of world politicians headed by Mr. Palme, has been welcomed by Communist states, which would like to see the zone widened by up to 300 km again.

But NATO officials say the idea is likely to be unacceptable to the West and the opposition has charged that Mr. Palme was unduly influenced by West German Social Democratic disarmament expert Egon Bahr when he announced the proposal. This was denied by both Mr. Palme and Mr. Bahr.

Non-Socialist politicians are furious that Mr. Palme did not consult them before announcing the plan, which they said violated a long Swedish tradition of consensus in foreign affairs.

Former foreign minister and Liberal Party leader Ola Ullsten accused Mr. Palme of bungling foreign policy.

Communists doubt disarmament

By David Mason
Associated Press

LONDON — Most of Western Europe's Communist parties, far from being Moscow's mouthpiece in the East-West debate over the deployment of nuclear missiles, are sceptical of both sides. Some even see merit in the Western disarmament stance, including French Communist leader Georges Marchais, who believes NATO missiles should be deployed if arms talks with the Russians fail.

Except for France and Italy, the Communist parties in Western Europe have little political power. Although they take the nuclear issue seriously, the most vociferous anti-nuclear opposition comes from peace groups, often allied with the church.

The nuclear debate has intensified as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation moves toward its December deadline to begin deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and Tomahawk Cruise missiles in Western Europe. The only thing that could halt NATO plans is progress in the Geneva missile talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, which began 16 months ago.

The United States, with NATO agreement, has proposed scrapping the Pershing-cruise arsenal if the Soviets dismantle their 600 SS-20 and two other missile types targeted in Western Europe. But Moscow has rejected President Ronald Reagan's "zero option" and wants to keep at least some of its missiles pointed westward.

The Italian Communist Party, largest in the West with 1.6 million

members, has come out against both Soviet and U.S. missiles in Europe.

Party secretary Enrico Berlinguer opposes NATO's plans to install 48 Cruise missiles in Comiso, Sicily, but also condemns Soviet foreign policy. Open opposition by the party to Cruise has been sporadic, and NATO diplomats feel Italy is a secure southern anchor for the new missile force.

In December, the Italian Communists, along with pacifist groups, organised a march in relays from Milan to Comiso to protest the missiles.

Berlinguer told a party congregation Milan last week that Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov's December proposals to include French and British missiles in the overall count were "positive" and a basis for negotiation. But French party leader Marchais said last week that France's independent missile force should not be counted. "Our position," Marchais said, "is no Pershing, no Cruises, and no SS-20's."

The solution, Marchais said, lay between the zero option and Soviet proposals. Marchais heads the West's second biggest Communist Party, but with a diminished membership of less than 1 million. The French party is the only one sharing government responsibilities, with ministers in Socialist President Francois Mitterrand's cabinet. Marchais said he fully supports Mitterrand's position that NATO missiles should be deployed if the Geneva talks fall through.

France, whose military forces are not integrated within NATO,

is not scheduled to receive any of the new NATO rockets, but is staunchly building up its own force of land, air and submarine-based nuclear weapons, without significant domestic opposition.

Communist Party spokesman Ton Van Hoek in the Netherlands said the basic party position is "get rid of all nuclear weapons." The Dutch party has strong ties with the nation's three major peace movements, two of which are Protestant and Catholic.

In Britain, where the major anti-missile movement is led by Roman Catholic Monsignor Bruce Kent, the Communist Party was little following. Its organ, the Morning Star, says, "Any serious proposal for arms reduction must insure that neither the Soviet Union nor the U.S. finds its security threatened."

The Belgian Communist Party is against all missiles in Europe, which it calls the "real" zero option.

The Swedish and Norwegian Communist parties seek a nuclear-free zone in Europe. In Finland, bordering on the Soviet Union, the Communist Party traditionally supports East bloc disarmament proposals. But Information Secretary Oiva Bjorkbacka said that although the party has not taken a stand on the zero option, he thinks it "represents a minor step forward."

The Danish Communist party hails Soviet disarmament proposals as a first step toward what central committee member Anker Schjerming hopes will be an agreement "for no missiles at all in Europe."

Abdul Rahim Ahmad calls on Arab countries to assist workers living under occupation

'Palestinians need practical help', says PLO

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee member has called on all Arab countries to step up their financial assistance for Palestinians living under Israeli occupation to prevent the emigration of the Palestinian labour force and to support the steadfastness of all Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Mr. Abdul Rahim Ahmad, who is also representing the PLO at the 11th session of the Arab Labour Conference (ALC) currently held here pointed out that to build one settlement in the occupied territories, Israel allocates \$600 million, the whole Arab budget for supporting the steadfastness of 1.25 million Palestinians in the occupied territories is only \$60 million.

Mr. Ahmad attacked United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) for cutting their financial assistance to the Palestinians. He said that UNRWA's so called budget deficit "is a fabricated deficit due to an international conspiracy aimed at liquidating UNRWA's services as a prerequisite to the liquidation of the Palestinian cause within the United Nations."

"How can UNRWA claim a deficit of \$18 million for last year while moving their offices from Beirut to Vienna at a cost of \$25 million?" he asked in an interview with the Jordan Times. Jordan, has offered every inducement to UNRWA to open its headquarters in Amman, "but they asked for totally unrealistic terms making a move to Jordan impossible. The organisation preferred Vienna because of all the privileges and fringe benefits it is able to enjoy, and these privileges have been responsible for the deficit."

Mr. Ahmad said that the Palestinians are keen to keep UNRWA alive not just for its financial assistance but more importantly to help keep the Palestinian cause alive within the United Nations forum. "The PLO hopes for common Arab action from the ALC conference, to embody both moral and financial support, to aid the Palestinians working in the occupied territories and elsewhere in the Arab World," he said.

Mr. Ahmad stressed that the conference should endorse a plan under which Arab labourers will be given top priority, after the national workforce, in relation to job opportunities in the Arab countries. On this issue, Mr. Ahmad said that most Arab countries give preference to foreign labourers in their countries. "This would be acceptable and logical if the Arab labourers were not as highly technically qualified," he said.

Mr. Ahmad warned against the use of foreign labourers for "in my opinion they constitute a danger to the Arab countries' demographic structure, as well as to their future security." He explained that most of the foreign workers are in fact soldiers. "They

are sent to Arab countries to do their national service, and their countries benefit financially from them." In addition to that, Mr. Ahmad said, the foreign labourers do not even benefit the host country economically and socially for "they receive food, clothing, and everything they need from their countries, and they even pump the foreign currency in which they are paid back to their country of origin."

Arab labourers, Mr. Ahmad said, can easily assimilate into different Arab societies and can effectively contribute to the social and economic development of the host Arab country. "The Arab worker builds bridges of understanding and cooperation among Arab countries and spends most of his income there," he explained.

On the subject of giving priorities to the Arab labour force, an Arab organisation for employment based in Tangiers, was established last year, he said. "The organisation will undertake a statistical study on the workforce in the Arab World and hence will distribute Arab labourers in accordance with the needs of both the recipient and donor countries." He added that the organisation's study, which is to be comprehensive in scope, will be presented to the importing countries who will in turn thoroughly study it. "The exporting country will then guarantee that the labourers will abide by the rules and regulations of the country to which they are leaving for, and hence an integrated Arab labour market will have been built."

He added that if there is then still a lack of the required technically qualified labour, then states would be free to import foreign labourers, "for we are all concerned for the progress of all Arab countries."

Referring to the Palestinians in this context he said that 90 per cent of the Palestinians are highly educated and could benefit host Arab countries in all fields of work. "Looking back over 20 or 30 years, one could not fail to notice the extent of the services given to most Arab countries by Palestinians, in particular in the Gulf area," he added. Mr. Ahmad hopes that this strong friendship and close cooperation will always be remembered for it has served the Arab labour market well, and greatly contributed to steadfastness with the Palestinians in the occupied territories. "Blocking one job opportunity for one Palestinian means cutting off the means of livelihood for a whole family in the occupied territories," he stressed.

Mr. Ahmad pointed out that the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has imposed harsh economic and social conditions which have driven a large number of Palestinians to emigrate "in search of ways of earning a living. Emigration is due to the unavailability of job opportunities in the occupied territories. It cannot absorb the thousands of qualified people that graduate each year, while the Israeli block projects that seek to promote the agricultural and ind-



Mr. Abdul Rahim Ahmad talks to Afifah Kaloti (Photo: Yousef Al 'Allan)

ustrial fields to the benefit of Palestinians, he pointed out. Mr. Ahmad added that this Israeli policy is aimed "at obliging Palestinians to leave their country."

The high percentage of educated Palestinians is due to the preservation of the Palestinian identity, pride, personality and the assertion of identity wherever the Palestinian works, he said. "Education for the Palestinian people is not only an end in itself, but an economic necessity for the family, and a 'weapon' to be used against the Israelis."

To solve the emigration problem, the Arab countries must continue to give financial assistance as specified by the 1978 Baghdad summit conference. "The existing Arab financial support though is not enough, while some Arab countries have stopped contributing altogether and Libya has given no support at all," he said.

The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for the steadfastness of the people in the occupied territories tries to invest this small amount of money in projects that will give top priority to the maintenance of the solidarity of our people because "our basic target is to make sure that people stay in their homeland," he said. The second priority is given to organisations and institutions that will create more job opportunities especially in the fields of agriculture, industry, tourism, education and health, he explained.

"With regard to housing, the Israelis always try to block such initiatives, using security or spurious social excuses to justify the destruction of existing houses or

the proscription of new construction schemes."

Referring to Jordan's financial assistance over the past few years, Mr. Ahmad said that "it has only been modest and in line with Jordan's available resources, however such funds have only been sufficient to cover current expenditures precluding capital development investments."

In an answer to whether Arab host countries give equal rights to Palestinian workers compared their nationals, Mr. Ahmad said that in some Arab countries the labour law covers them but in others "they deal with them under the title of 'foreigner', and hence prohibit them from all local labour rights and privileges." He added that this issue was discussed at the ALC in 1980, but most of the member states did not abide by the resolutions adopted by the Arab Labour Organisation.

"If anything the attitude of most of the Arab states is getting worse in relation to Palestinian workers, and they are increasingly taking advantage of the Palestinians' temporary status," he said. "When residence permits issued by the host country expire the workers in question are vulnerable to deportation within 48 hours. This of course is without any financial compensation for the many years of service the labourer may have given."

Owing to this state of affairs, it was proposed that a social security fund be set up by the Arab League, ALO, and the Palestine National Council (PNC), to guarantee the workers a pension, as well as to safeguard the financial future of their children.

Asked what he thinks of the Palestinian labourers who joined the Histadrut and the PLO resolutions in relation to this issue, Mr. Ahmad said that, with the exception of the Jerusalem area where workers' membership in the Histadrut is mandatory, there are though Palestinian trade unions in the rest of the Arab areas which exclusively embrace the Palestinian workers. Outside Jerusalem, there are few individual cases where Arab workers have joined the Histadrut, this being the exception rather than the rule. However, the Village Leagues are trying to restrict the Arab unions through the use of occupation authorities and the military government.

"Our people are resisting all these despite their dire need for employment, and the fact that they are being exploited as cheap labour. There are 75,000 workers from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip working in the economy of the territories occupied by Israel in 1948, including 35,000 who can be classified as working as cheap labour," he said.

Some of these are under-age and thus ineligible to work according to ILO laws. This was confirmed by the ILO teams which make annual fact-finding visits to determine the conditions of workers in the occupied territories. If these workers are provided with the minimum level of subsistence, this figure would drop by more than 90 per cent. "The evidence of this is that during our people's uprising in March and April last year, our workers in most areas boycotted their work and did not receive anything in return. This boy-

cott continued for several months. So if we provide them with their means of livelihood, they would be in a better position to resist and struggle. Such action by our workers is an indication that they are patriotic and are determined to remain on their national soil."

When a worker sees his children in need of food, he feels strongly compelled to join the Histadrut. We thought seriously about preventing them from doing so. But they have to survive, and if they are to survive, we must increase our assistance to them so that they can continue to respond positively. They are not asking for much — just subsistence. I have to say here that out of 250,000 workers, some 70,000 are registered in the Jerusalem area, and thus obliged to join the Histadrut.

"Our people are also facing persecution in Lebanon so we made contacts with the Lebanese government and the Arab League. The Palestine National Council (PNC) adopted a resolution to the effect that if the Israeli occupation authorities do not stop persecuting and persecuting our people in Lebanon through the media of detention and eviction, we will resort to other means. Furthermore, the PLO is trying through the use of its meagre aid from humanitarian and Arab organisations to help these families survive and ensure their continued means of livelihood, particularly now that the Palestinians in Lebanon are prevented from working. The ALO will discuss these matters and adopt the appropriate resolutions to resolve these problems," Mr. Ahmad said.

Randa Habib's CORNER

Being short-changed?

Many people have recently expressed to me their exasperation at a minor yet irritating problem. They are absolutely right. This is what it's about: how many times do you receive the correct change for the money you've handed over?

In petrol stations, for example, if you owe JD 8.970 and give the employee a 10 dinar note, he will pay you back just one dinar. Sometimes he will say, with a smile, "I owe you 30 fils," but will do nothing to pay them back. People often tip employees at gas stations 50 fils, but this is a personal choice and nobody likes to be forced in paying involuntary tips.

Electricity bills collected at your door are another subject of complaint. Does the employee who is assigned to receive your money pay you back the exact change? Some do this in all conscience. I remember an employee to whom I had just said that he could keep the change and who answered: "No, no, this is your due, take it!"

But unfortunately all are not like this. This particular employee has been transferred and we now have one who looked me straight in the eyes last month when I handed him a 20 dinar note, not having the least intention of giving me the 700 fils change.

I told him "If you do this in all the houses you visit your takings will be more than your salary." But my arguments did not seem to affect him. He gave me a 500 fils note and left, seeming to forget that he still owed me 200 fils.

Yes, irritating is the word, and I fully agree with people who complain about it.

Opinion -- Al Ra'i

They also serve?

By Khaled Mahadin

I believe the best contribution Jordanian women could have made to International Women's Day was not to contribute to it. Not because the occasion is not great, but — on the contrary — because it is great.

Before elaborating on this, I would like to point out that what I mean by Jordanian women is that class of females who practise voluntary "social work" and talk of liberty, rights and the great role of women in society in the same way they talk of expensive perfumes and designer dresses and shoes.

After this clarification, I would like to wonder: What right do such women have to celebrate the occasion? What service have they genuinely rendered to their country? And by their country, I am definitely not referring to the Italian, Chinese or French restaurants in their country, nor am I referring to fashion shows or the development of gourmet cooking. I am referring to the tens of thousands of underdeveloped square kilometres in which the majority of our people live.

Social service is a message that means something to people who really need it, or who make personal sacrifices to perform it — who go through difficulties, overcome obstacles and even go hungry. That is what the occasion of International Women's Day was originally meant to stand for.

Great damage is being done to women's role in our society.

The very belief that money is a sufficient qualification for a woman to become a social leader is a tragedy in itself, so is it when some bureaucrat's wife or daughter gets it in to her head that she can play the game. The result is the setting up of an official "Women's federation" that suits such people, hand in hand with the banning of the activities of all other women's organisations. However, the Ministry of Social Development's decision to do just this, in 1981, was soon overturned by the Supreme Court, which proclaimed the ministry's decision illegal, and legalised the existence and activities of other women's organisations.

We have to admit that many in our society has played a dirty trick on women. He has granted them the margin of freedom they do not need, and denied them the one they most urgently need. Women of the above-mentioned type have become a burden to the community; they are unproductive, even as mothers and housewives. Reactionary as it may be, I still believe that being a good mother and a good housewife is a worthy job.

One last small point: I wonder why these "social leaders," only offer the press pictures of themselves that must have been taken twenty or twenty-five years ago? I tried to find an explanation but I failed — but one way or another this must have something to do with their concern for public interests!

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
17:30 Korna
17:30 Cartoons
18:10 Children's Programme
18:30 Sport
19:00 Mapper Show
19:25 Programmes Review
19:35 Armed Forces Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arab Series
21:45 Arabic Varieties
22:00 Panel Discussion
22:35 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: The Other Art
21:00 One Hundred Great Paintings
21:10 Documentary: The Hidden Land
22:00 News in English
22:15 The Agatha Christie Hour: The Fourth Man

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 9560 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
07:30 News Summary
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 News Summary
09:30 Pop Session
10:00 News Summary
10:30 News Bulletin
11:00 Instrumentals
11:30 Picnic Time
12:00 News Summary
12:30 News Summary
13:00 News Summary
13:30 News Summary
14:00 News Summary
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23:00 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newswatch 06:30 Short Stories by H.E. Bates 06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

"Alternative Sources of Energy" (Screen films) at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

* Amateur photography exhibition, at the Alia Art Gallery.

* Architectural signs exhibition, at the Marjion Hotel.

* These exhibitions are on at the French Cultural Centre.

— "Jean-Jacques Rousseau."

— "Antoine Bourdelle: Sculptor."

VIDEO

* For children (5:00 p.m.) and "Les Amies Peller" (6:00 p.m.) at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520

British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37009

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre 2404*

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Haya Arts Centre 665195

Hasein Youth City 667181

V.W.C.A. 41793

Amman Municipal Library 664251

University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf's (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. (Muntazah, Jabal Lumeidhah. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m.

1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.

Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Leont Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Leont Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Lumeidhah, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 25541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Catholic Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafiah, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafiah, 71751.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): units at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisat, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

06:24 Fajr

06:47 (Sunrise) Sharrif

11:06 Dhuhur

12:59 'Asr

17:44 Maghreb

19:37 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Inf. Organisation department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)

06:45 Cairo (RJ)

06:45 Agaba (RJ)

06:45 Abu Dhabi (RJ)

06:45 Jeddah (RJ)

06:45 Doha (RJ)

06:45 Bahrain (RJ)

06:45 Beirut (RJ)

06:45 Kuwait (RJ)

06:45 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)

06:45 Kuwait (KAC)

06:45 Moscow (SU)

06:45 Kuwait (KA)

06:45 Tunis, Athens (TU)

06:45 Jeddah, Medina (SV)

06:45 Baghdad (JA)

06:45 Bangkok (RJ)

06:45 Cairo (RJ)

06:45 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)

06:45 Athens (GF)

06:45 Cairo (EA)

06:45 Tripoli (RJ)

06:45 Athens (GF)

06:45 Geneva, Zurich (CA)

06:45 Paris, London (RJ)

06:45 Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)

06:45 Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)

06:45 Cairo (RJ)

06:45 Cairo (RJ)

06:45 Kuwait (KAC)

06:45 Moscow (SU)

16:50 Medina, Jeddah (SV)

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16:50 Jeddah, Medina (SV)

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16:50 Bangkok (RJ)

16:50 Cairo (RJ)

16:50 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)

16:50 Athens (GF)

16:50 Cairo (EA)

16:50 Tripoli (RJ)

16:50 Athens (GF)

16:50 Geneva, Zurich (CA)

16:50 Paris, London (RJ)

SPORTS

Lloyd, Navratilova meet in Dallas final

DALLAS (R) — Chris Evert-Lloyd wore down Pam Shriver Saturday to reach the finals of a \$150,000 women's tennis tournament with a 7-6, 6-7, 6-2 victory.

Defending champion Martina Navratilova outgunned Bettina Bunge 6-2, 6-1 in the other semi-final to set up a rematch of the final of last week's women's invitational tournament in which Navratilova won 6-1, 6-3.

The first semi-final, which lasted two hours 50 minutes, was a pattern of contrasts between Evert-Lloyd's precision ground strokes and baseline play and Shriver's power serving and rallies to the net.

Shriver dropped her opening

service but won the next game and games went with serve to the tie-breaker which Evert-Lloyd took 10-8.

Shriver ran up a 4-1 lead in the second set, only to see Evert-Lloyd win the next four games and build up advantages of 5-4 and 6-5. Shriver's strong serving sent the set into a second tie-breaker which she won 10-8 after surviving a match point.

The first four games of the deciding set went with serve, but then Shriver began to tire and Evert-Lloyd reeled off the next four for the match and a standing ovation from the crowd.

Navratilova proved too powerful for Bunge and took just 41 minutes to qualify for the final.

India tumbles against W. Indies

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad (R) — India collapsed against West Indies who were themselves jolted before recovering to end the second day of the second cricket test 71 behind with seven first innings wickets left Saturday.

Fast bowlers Malcolm Marshall, with a test career best of five for 37, and Andy Roberts, who took three for 72, sent India tumbling from 131 for three to 175 all out.

India hit back as new ball pair Kapil Dev and Balwinder Sandhu snapped up West Indies' first three wickets for one run before they were pulled out of trouble by captain Clive Lloyd and Larry Gomes.

Lloyd hit an unbeaten 63. Gomes made 38 not out, and they shared an unfinished fourth wicket stand of 103 which took West Indies to 104 for three at the close.

Three days remain.

India, 44 for three overnight after a rain-affected first day, started deceptively well as Mohinder Amarnath made top score of 58 and Ravi Shastri scored 42.

But Marshall and Roberts, who played a major role in West Indies' four-wicket win in the first match of the five-test series, tilted the balance between lunch and tea.

When India resumed Saturday morning, overnight batsman Yashpal Sharma was unable to continue. He had been concussed after being hit on the head ducking into a delivery from Malcolm Marshall on the previous evening and was advised to rest.

Amarnath and Shastri, who came in instead of Yashpal, started uncertainly but achieved some measure of freedom as the

sun broke through and held their ground until lunch when India were 118 for three.

But once Amarnath was brilliantly held at slip by Lloyd off Roberts, India's innings fell into rapid decline—the last seven wickets crashed for 44—and they were all out 20 minutes before tea.

Yashpal, who made five Friday, returned at the fall of the seventh wicket and was 11 not out at the end.

Marshall, the junior part of West Indies' four-pronged speed attack, finished with five wickets in a test innings for the first time.

The touring team struck back in stunning fashion by dismissing Gordon Greenidge and Desmond Haynes without scoring and Viv Richards for one.

Haynes went in the second over of the innings when he drove at a wideish ball from Sandhu and edged to wicketkeeper Syed Kirmani.

With only one scored, Richards glanced at Kapil Dev without being properly balanced and was also caught by Kirmani.

In the over after he removed Haynes, Sandhu bowled Greenidge with a beautiful late inswing.

India's modest pace attack had done extensive damage in spite of the fact that conditions were no more as favourable to swing and cut as they were on the first day and during the first hour Saturday morning.

Moreover, India might have prevented the recovery by Lloyd and Gomes. The West Indian skipper, on 10, glanced Sandhu dangerously close to Kirmani, who did not get a glove to the ball whereas a more mobile keeper would have taken the chance.

Gomes, who otherwise played without a flaw, gave a more straightforward chance on 21 to Kirmani off Venkatraghavan's off spin.

Hungarian football figures confess to fixing matches

BUDAPEST (R) — Soccer players, referees and self-confessed bribers Saturday revealed the details of a fixing scandal involving some 50 Hungarian football teams and the wholesale swindling of the national pools system.

In a documentary broadcast by Hungarian state radio, the heads of two syndicates who were among 26 people arrested by police last January described how they rigged matches by bribing team members.

One syndicate chief, Tibor Molnar, said: "The players and coaches involved were all honest men—they took the payments in advance and returned them if the results went wrong."

The radio said 200 players and many referees were drawn into fixing up to eight results a week, some in the first division of Hungarian football.

The head of another syndicate, Janos Farago, said he made six million forints (\$150,000) last summer by fixing matches.

He said he had bribed key players, one of whom told the radio they always worked "on a collective basis of share and share alike".

Pools promoters put the syndicate's total winnings at 30 million forints (\$750,000).

Farago said that in one instance he had to change his tactics when he discovered a rival syndicate was bribing players to fix a different result.

He demanded and got a cash deposit from players on the eve of the game. This was returned, along with a bribe equivalent to \$1,250 shared out among them if the match ran as planned.

A former referee, Laszlo Poczi, said Farago paid him a retainer of 5,000 forints (\$125) a month to

introduce him to other referees.

For each successful introduction he received the equivalent of \$75 and a quarterly bonus of \$250 for good work.

Poczi said the referees were not active match-fixers but merely closed their eyes to what the players were doing.

Tibor Molnar said he saw himself as a benefactor of players and clubs, and that he had given money to local sides in financial difficulties.

He found a ready welcome from every team, he said.

On one occasion, two first division sides, which he did not name, were playing to qualify for a European tournament and had agreed in advance on a draw at the price of 100,000 forints (\$2,500) to be divided among the 22 players.

With the score at 2-2 just before full time, all was running smoothly when a substitute, ignorant of the deal, was brought on and scored the winning goal.

The other players made sure he never set foot on the field again, Molnar said.

Molnar told the police: "The game has deteriorated to the point

where you can get anything for money."

Almost everyone knew what was happening but did nothing, he added.

One Hungarian commentator said many clubs were sponsored by local communist party officials and managers of industrial enterprises.

One member of the Farago syndicate listed clubs whose players he had bribed, including one sponsored by the treasury police.

Laszlo Targa, manager of the first division team, said he asked the Hungarian Football Association in 1979 to seek a police investigation.

"Nobody wants to do anything. Everyone is afraid of taking the first step against people long looked up to as trainers, coaches, leaders and so on," he said.

Football Association President Gyorgy Szepesi pledged to clean up the game.

A pools official said no Hungarian clubs would be used in this summer's pools.

Results from matches played elsewhere in Europe would be used instead.

Maradona returns to action

BARCELONA, Spain (R) —

Argentine World Cup soccer star Diego Maradona returned to Barcelona Saturday night but even his genius was not enough to provide a win for the Spanish club in their first match under the rule of Cesar Luis Menotti.

The \$8.8 million player, out of the side for three months because of hepatitis, brilliantly laid on a goal after just three minutes but Barcelona could manage only a 1-1 draw against Real Betis.

Maradona received a long pass

from West German international Bernd Schuster outside the pen-

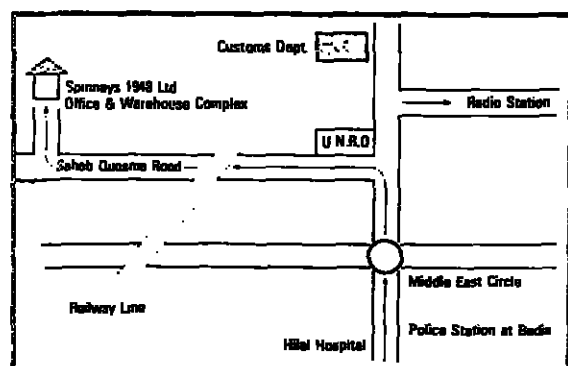
alty area, dribbled past two defenders and left Francisco Carrasco the easy task of beating helpless goalkeeper Esmola.

But Francisco Parra equalised for Betis with a powerful shot in the 25th minute to dent Barcelona's faltering challenge for their first league title since 1974.

Barcelona, showing the strains caused by the sacking of West German coach Udo Lattek, lost direction after the interval.

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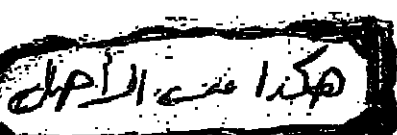
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WORLD

Nkomo enters Britain

LONDON (R) — Zimbabwe's opposition leader Joshua Nkomo flew to Britain Sunday and said he would not return home until he received face-to-face assurances on his safety.

But Mr. Nkomo, who fled from Zimbabwe claiming Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had ordered him killed, told a news conference on arrival in London that he was not going into exile.

Mr. Nkomo said he wanted to talk to Mr. Mugabe's government about ending what he called a grave situation in Zimbabwe.

But he added that he did not think Zimbabwe was in danger of erupting into civil war.

Mr. Nkomo, leader of Zimbabwe's ZAPU Party, arrived with his brother and a friend on a British Airways Boeing 747 flight from Johannesburg, South Africa, to be met amid tight security by British police and immigration authorities.

He was admitted as a visitor, did not ask for asylum and gave no indication how long he intended to stay in Britain, where he previously spent several years in self-imposed exile in the early 1960s.

The burly Mr. Nkomo, 65, told reporters at London's Heathrow airport, "I am not going into exile. You can't at my age wander around the world."

Asked about public assurances given by Mr. Mugabe that he would be safe if he returned to Zimbabwe, Mr. Nkomo replied: "That sounds very nice but his boys almost got me switched off."

He said he wanted face-to-face assurances that he would not be harmed. "I want to feel I have talked to whoever Mr. Mugabe sends," he added.

Zimbabwe's Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira also flew in Sunday morning to put his government's point of view on Mr. Nkomo's flight to neighbouring Botswana last Tuesday.

But Mr. Nkomo said he knew nothing of the information minister's visit and did not know if he would meet him.

The arrival of Mr. Nkomo is an embarrassment for the British

government, concerned that his presence could strain relations with Zimbabwe.

While the government did not go so far as to declare Mr. Nkomo was unwelcome, highly-placed official sources made clear they were not happy having him in Britain.

Mr. Nkomo, the father of Zimbabwe nationalism, arrived without a passport—it had been confiscated by the Mugabe government. "My face is my passport," he told newsmen.

He said he had reached "an amicable agreement" with immigration authorities about entering Britain.

"I don't know how long I will be here but I have no intention of settling anywhere but Zimbabwe," he added.

Mr. Nkomo said he decided to flee last Monday after troops of Zimbabwe's Fifth Brigade raided his house in Bulawayo.

His driver was shot dead and a friend of his son was killed, he said. "This shocked us and I realised the gravity of the situation."

Mr. Nkomo said a woman was almost shot by troops who initially mistook her for his wife. "It was then I realised my life was in danger. I could not do much in my grave."

He described how he fled into Botswana by climbing over two border fences separating the two countries.

Meanwhile in Harare, Mrs. Johanna Nkomo, Mr. Nkomo's wife, said Sunday she tried to leave Zimbabwe soon after her husband because, like him, she feared for her life.

Mrs. Nkomo, 55, told Reuters by telephone from her home in Bulawayo: "I am still scared. But they have taken my passport and I have nowhere else to go."

Mrs. Nkomo was detained for two days last week after being picked up while travelling to Harare to catch a London flight.

Mrs. Nkomo said her son Tuli, daughter Thandwe and son-in-law John Ndlovu were still in custody.

Black Democrats want more political clout

WASHINGTON (R) — A group of black Democrats, tired of being "taken for granted" in white-dominated U.S. politics, is threatening to mount a challenge for the opposition party's 1984 presidential nomination.

The blacks, including well-known figures in politics and the civil rights field, have no hope yet of actually capturing the nomination in a nation that is about 86 per cent white.

Their goal is to shake up a Democratic Party that counts on near-solid black support and win more power in party councils and in the next Democratic administration by demonstrating rising minority group political strength.

In this, leaders of the black unity move say, they are determined to get their

message across — possibly by running a black in competition with liberal white Democratic candidates in the 1984 presidential primary elections.

"In the democratic party we've been taken for granted," the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a civil rights leader, told Reuters.

"I'm convinced that blacks must field a candidate in the primaries of 1984," Mr. Jackson said, adding that he might agree to run if the fledgling movement demonstrated real strength.

Congressman Walter Fauntroy, who represents the U.S. capital district, said: "There's growing dissatisfaction among blacks with Democratic leaders at all levels because of their failure to address issues that affect blacks, such as unemployment and the failure of

small businesses.

"They take us far too much for granted."

Representative Mickey Leland of Texas, who heads the "Black caucus" group within the Democratic Party's formal leadership council, has also joined the black-alternative discussions.

"The question is, how do we bring about the kind of changes that are necessary to produce the political power we want?" Mr. Leland said in an interview.

The group has held a series of strategy meetings. One alternative under discussion is to frame a set of power-sharing demands which, if accepted by party leaders, might lead to withdrawal of the potentially divisive black candidacy idea.

The current strategy group

numbers about a dozen prominent blacks. Besides Mr. Fauntroy and Mr. Leland, they include Mayor Ernest Morial of New Orleans, Congressman Louis Stokes of Ohio and the Rev. Joseph Lowery, head of the late Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Among those seen as presidential possibilities are the Rev. Jackson, Mr. Fauntroy, Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley and Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young who has called the whole idea impractical.

But Mr. Fauntroy said the group did not expect to reach a decision on a presidential candidacy for some time and must conduct further studies to see whether it was practical.

Agca writes to newspaper

ANKARA (R) — The Turkish newspaper Hürriyet Sunday reproduced a letter from Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who shot Pope John Paul II, in which the gunman expressed his regret and praised the pontiff for his "great humanity."

The reproduction showed a neat, handwritten letter, dated Feb. 21, 1983. It was addressed to reporter Celal Cetin.

In the letter, Agca, now serving life imprisonment in Rome for the shooting in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981, said if he was allowed to speak publicly he would "explain the tragedy of terrorism and being a terrorist."

Pope John Paul II was one of the few people working for peace and friendship in the world, he wrote.

Crime reaches record level in Britain

LONDON (R) — Crime has reached a record level in Britain with one serious offence nearly every 10 seconds, a national newspaper reported Sunday.

The Mail on Sunday said statistics to be published Monday by the Home Office, the ministry responsible for law and order, showed more than three million serious crimes were committed nationwide last year. The newspaper said serious crime included violence, burglary, fraud and theft.

The figures — which break down to 8,200 serious crimes a day — were an embarrassment to the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the newspaper said.

At least 6 criminals said killed in Fujian province

AMOY, China (R) — At least six criminals have been executed in the southeastern Chinese province of Fujian, opposite Taiwan, since Feb. 1, according to court notices pinned to walls in the port city of Amoy.

One notice said that two men, Liu Dequan and Yu Chengji, were shot on Feb. 5 for an abortive attempt to hijack a ferry with up to 900 people on board to territory held by the Chinese Nationalists.

It said 12 others were jailed for up to 12 years as accomplices in the hijack plot, which was first reported by a visiting Canadian television team a month ago.

Two of the other criminals were executed for rape. A third was

executed for murder and the fourth for robbing several government officials by disguising himself as a doctor and rendering his victims unconscious while pretending to treat them for ailments.

The official Chinese press has reported at least a dozen executions

this year for a variety of crimes including murder, rape and embezzlement. But many more are believed to have taken place without being reported.

Private burials banned in Chinese port town

AMOY, China (R) — The southern Chinese port town of Amoy has banned the private burial of the dead and warned that corpses interred after April 1 will be dug up and cremated at the cost of the deceased's family.

An official notice posted on walls in Amoy said the ban was part of the city's plan to promote "socialist civilisation."

Those who refused to pay up would have the money deducted from their salaries, it added.

Mao Tseung made cremation compulsory in urban areas after he came to power in 1949, but since his death six years ago traditional burials have again become common in some regions.

"The only exceptions to the ban were foreigners, overseas Chinese and local Chinese Muslims, who could apply for burials at specially designated graveyards."

Filipino governor alleges massacre by army troops

MANILA (R) — A provincial governor in the southern Philippines said Sunday that government soldiers killed 11 people suspected of being communist rebels in separate incidents last week.

Homobono Adaza, governor of Misamis Oriental, told Reuters by telephone the soldiers massacred seven people, including a six-year-old child, last Friday in a village near Gingoog. City about 800 kilometres southeast of Manila.

Mr. Adaza, the only governor in the region not to belong to President Ferdinand Marcos' party, also said four headless bodies were also found by the roadside in Gingoog. City earlier last week.

They included the bodies of two men arrested by the military, he said. A military spokesman denied the charges but said that six people, believed to be members of the communist New People's Army, were killed in a gunbattle with government security forces.

"The soldiers also recovered two headless bodies in a state of decomposition along the highway but are still investigating the crime," the spokesman said.

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Schleswig-Holstein goes to polls

HAMBURG (R) — The West German state of Schleswig-Holstein voted for a new assembly Sunday, with party managers predicting a much closer result than Chancellor Helmut Kohl's victory in last Sunday's federal election.

Turnout in the first three hours after the polls opened Sunday morning had already reached 26.5 per cent, encouraged by sunny weather, officials said. Nearly two million people are eligible to vote.

A high turnout traditionally favours the opposition Social Democrats (SPD), who until their poor showing last Sunday seemed set for victory in the state against a Christian Democratic (CDU) government defending a one-seat majority.

The SPD's defeated candidate for federal chancellor, Hans-Jochen Vogel, appealed to voters this week to make the state "an island of liberalism and progress in a black sea," a reference to the CDU's newly won domination of the West German political map.

The SPD, led by former Education Minister Björn Engholm, has little hope of winning a majority by itself and is counting on the liberal Free Democrats (FDP). The local FDP campaigned for a coalition with Mr. Kohl in Bonn last week but has pledged to support the SPD in the state.

The anti-nuclear "Greens" party, hoping to maintain the

momentum which took it into the federal parliament last week, is looking for its first seats in the state assembly Sunday.

The only published analysis, making predictions on the basis of last Sunday's vote, indicated that the CDU may gain about 48 per cent Sunday, the 43 per cent, the Greens five and the FDP two—well below the five per cent minimum required to win assembly seats.

The tiny "SSW" Party, appealing to the Danish minority in this northern state, could play a key role if the result is tight. It is exempted from the five per cent rule and has one member who will support the SPD if returned.

West German coalition talks start

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl starts negotiations for a new centre-right coalition Monday, with a dispute over the question of a forced loan from the rich top of the agenda.

Mr. Kohl, whose five-month-old coalition was re-elected last Sunday, hopes to be able to name his new cabinet by next weekend, political sources said.

They said Bavarian leader Franz Josef Strauss had virtually given up his bid for a key government post since the voters effectively dashed his dreams of becoming foreign minister and would concentrate on forcing through policy concessions.

Mr. Strauss' Christian Social Union (CSU), the Bavarian ally of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU), is insisting that the new coalition amend the law to turn the forced loan, meant to finance help for the building industry, into a non-repayable levy.

But Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democrats (FDP) gave voters their word that the loan, raised from top earners this year and next, would be repaid as promised.

The chancellor's conservative alliance changed course on the loan early in the campaign to counter charges of social injustice from the opposition Social Democrats (SPD).

West German industrialists and employers leaders said last Friday they were ready to forego repayment for the sake of contributing to economic revival.

The SPD has fuelled the dispute by offering to vote with the conservatives to make the loan non-repayable if the Free Democrats continue to refuse.

That would put Mr. Kohl in an embarrassing position and political sources said it was more likely that some formula would be sought to postpone the issue, since repayment is not due to start until 1987.

The FDP emerged weakened from the election with 34 instead of its previous 53 parliamentary seats.

Kohl wants U.S. initiative on missiles

WASHINGTON (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl was quoted Sunday as calling for a new American initiative to break the deadlock at the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear missiles.

Mr. Kohl told the Washington Post in his first newspaper interview since winning re-election last Sunday:

"It certainly is time for new proposals."

He said this did not mean giving up the ultimate objective of a "zero option" under which the West would cancel the deployment of U.S. Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe from this year if Moscow scrapped all its medium-range missiles.

hington might misinterpret the result of the West German election as a mandate for the new missiles.

"We do want disarmament and détente," he said.

A senior government source in Bonn said the same message was being conveyed to the Reagan administration discreetly through every available channel.

Britain, Italy, France and the Netherlands had passed on similar requests to Washington, he said.

He said concepts for an interim solution would be the main theme at a meeting of NATO's special consultative group on medium-range missiles in Brussels next Friday.

Non-aligned countries argue issues with mixture of radicalism, moderation

By John Rogers
Reuters

NEW DELHI — The biggest Third World conference in history has stated the poor nations' economic and political case with a mixture of radicalism and moderation.

The seventh non-aligned summit will be remembered for its forceful demand for a better economic deal, rather than for its failure to resolve disputes between members.

But diplomats in Western capitals will also be scrutinising political swipes the summit took at the United States, especially over its support for Israel, and questioning its even-handedness.

Although the 101 leaders from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe were largely fine-tuning known views, the language and tone of some resolutions will rankle in Washington.

At a time when developing countries want to goad the West into action to lift them out of a desperate economic plight, moderates in the non-aligned movement hope the U.S. will ignore the political pique.

Some resolutions were moderate and others little changed since previous conferences. But Western diplomats said summit's stiff criticism of the United States, especially on the Middle East, would not help the Third World win the American cooperation it needs to unblock the stalled "North-South dialogue" between rich and poor countries.

However, the conference chairman, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, said Western leaders realised it was in their interests to heed the developing nations' economic demands.

"We believe the industrial West needs us as much as we need them. We are not asking for pity or charity of any kind," she told a post-summit press conference.

"We have tried not to be overly critical or use a strident sort of voice."

Diplomats tallied 18 references by name, mostly critical, to the United States in the summit's mammoth political declaration, against one to the Soviet Union.

Yet the central thrust was on economic issues and a "New Delhi message" demanding a halt to the

nuclear arms race and urging the nuclear powers to spend their money on Third World development instead.

The conference was dogged by continual backstage wrangling between enemies Iran and Iraq which prevented it issuing any stronger statement on the 30-month-old Gulf War than a fresh appeal for an end to the fighting.

The non-aligned leaders called for an independent Palestine, U.S.-Soviet talks to demilitarise the Indian Ocean, negotiated Argentine sovereignty over the British-held Falkland Islands and early independence for South African-ruled Namibia (South West Africa).

They flatly rejected as an "extraneous issue" U.S. and South African linkage of Namibian independence with a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The Soviet Union escaped with only an oblique call for withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan.

Vietnam, a member of the movement, was not named in the summit's call for foreign forces to be pulled out of Kampuchea.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Wrangling between moderates and radicals over wording is built into the non-aligned movement, grouping as it does diverse countries united only by non-membership of military pacts.

The movement has quadrupled in size since 25 nations founded it in 1961 as a buffer between power blocs led by Washington and Moscow.

As more newly-independent countries joined, the political centre of gravity stayed firmly on the radical side of the spectrum. And the radicals, like Cuba, Libya and Nicaragua, are more vocal and insistent in pushing their views.

More moderate course

Signs are that India, friendly with both superpowers, will steer the movement on a more moderate course for the next three years than did the last chairman, Cuba.

At the six-day summit, moderates like Singapore charged that the movement was being "hijacked by the Soviet Union."

But during Cuba's chairmanship, members turned down President Fidel Castro's attempt to have Moscow declare a "natural ally" of non-aligned countries.

Mrs. Gandhi rejected suggestions that Washington was their "natural enemy."

"There is no question of a natural enemy or a natural ally," she said.

Under Mrs. Gandhi's leadership, the non-aligned movement will focus on the summit's message of economic interdependence between rich and poor.

She summed it up succinctly: "We have the markets. Unless we have the purchasing power, where are the developed countries going to sell their goods?"

The conference's economic declaration was a Third World blueprint for economic reforms, aimed at leaders of the top seven industrial democracies due to hold their annual summit in May at Williamsburg, Virginia.

It was also a manifesto for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at Belgrade in June.

Stark message

The message was stark. Developing countries, especially the 36 poorest, are in trouble because of crushing debt, stagnant trade, static or negative growth, flagging aid and rock-bottom commodity prices which have slashed export earnings.

They want the West's help, not only for immediate action but also for long-term revision of an "outdated and unjust" international economic and financial system.

The summit called for global negotiations at the U.N. next year on aid, trade and finance, starting with easy issues before tackling contentious demands for restructuring the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

It also proposed a world conference on finance for development.

Although Western leaders are already turning a sympathetic ear to the Third World case, the policy gap remains wide. And they do not share the developing nations' sense of urgency.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mubarak discusses ministers' future

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Sunday summoned Prime Minister Fuad Mubammad to discuss the future of three cabinet ministers accused of complicity in extensive fraud, officials said. The three, Supply Minister Ahmed Nour El-Din, Communications Minister Soliman Metwally Soliman, were named by a special court last week as accomplices in a corruption network led by Ismat Sadat, brother of the late President Anwar Sadat. The court last month sentenced 58-year-old Ismat Sadat and three sons to a year's detention for fraud totaling \$150 million. Explaining its judgement last Thursday, the court also called for maximum punishment for the ministers.

Oman to receive Chinese minister

BAHRAIN (R) — Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian is to make an official visit to Oman, a spokesman for the Sultanate's foreign ministry said Sunday. Contacted by telephone from Bahrain, the spokesman said dates for the visit had not yet been finalised. Oman's ruler, Sultan Qaboos Bin Said, is leaving shortly for a tour which will take him to Jordan, Britain and the United States. Diplomats in Muscat said the foreign minister would be the most senior Chinese official ever to visit Oman. The Sultanate is one of only four Gulf states which maintains diplomatic relations with Peking. China also has embassies in Kuwait — a fellow member with Oman of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) — North Yemen and Marxist South Yemen.

Mujahedin claim capturing highway

LONDON (R) — Mujahedin and Kurdish guerrillas killed or wounded more than 21 revolutionary guards in north-western Iran last Thursday, the leftist Mujahedin organisation said Sunday. During the operation the guerrillas took control of the Urumiyeh-Salmas highway for two hours and destroyed three government troop carriers, the Mujahedin's Paris office told Reuters by telephone. The Mujahedin, the most prominent opposition group in Iran, have been leading a violent campaign for the past 19 months to topple the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Fragility of vodka bottles suspect

WARSAW (R) — The number of vodka bottles reported broken in transit from distilleries trebled following a sharp rise in the price of the spirit though identical half-litre bottles filled with vinegar apparently never break, fiscal authorities in Krakow said. The officials, citing returns from transport enterprises, have recommended lowering the officially permitted breakage rate of one per cent per consignment. They argue that "if it is possible to protect vinegar bottles, it ought to be feasible to do the same for vodka bottles," the official news agency PAP reported.

Soviet labour abuses alleged

MOSCOW (R) — Thousands of Soviet women are still doing heavy manual work on building sites and in factories despite regulations barring them from arduous jobs, a Moscow newspaper said Sunday. Little had changed in the Soviet capital since the rules were introduced two years ago and women were still carrying out physically difficult and dirty work in state-run concerns, Moskovskaya Pravda said.

Mild tremors felt in the Moluccas

JAKARTA (R) — Mild tremors were still being felt in the Moluccas Islands more than 12 hours after an earthquake hit the area Saturday, the official Antara news agency reported Sunday. It said the quake cracked the walls of several government buildings and houses in Ambon, provincial capital of the Moluccas, 2,400 kilometres northeast of Jakarta.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ J883
♥ 753
♦ K64
♣ K93

WEST EAST
♠ 72 ♠ 64
♥ KQJ8 ♥ A962
♦ KQ82 ♦ 975
♣ Q84 ♣ 10765

SOUTH
♠ AKQ105
♥ 104
♦ AJS
♣ A32

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♠.

It was a 3-1 chance that one of two obvious finesse would succeed. But declarer made his contract because he found a third finesse!

The auction was routine. South started with one spade on a hand worth 20 points, then jumped to game when his partner mustered a simple raise. As the cards lie three no trump would have been a laydown because of the even break in hearts, but the spade game was the superior contract.

West attacked with the king of hearts, and the

defenders raked in their two tricks in the suit before declarer ruffed the third round. He drew trumps in two rounds and it seemed that all he needed to do for his contract was to take a finesse in each minor suit. If East had either minor-suit queen, declarer would be home.

To everyone's surprise, however, declarer continued with the king and ace of diamonds and, when the queen did not drop, he exited with the jack. West won the queen but he was end played. No matter what he did, the defenders could get no more tricks.

Purists might argue that the end play stood far less chance than two finessses. But they would be overlooking the nine of clubs in dummy! Suppose that East won the third diamond—declarer would still have a 3-1 chance for his contract! If East has either the queen or ten of clubs, declarer will make his contract by letting East's shift to a low club run to the K-9 in dummy. If West comes up with the ten, declarer takes dummy's king and still has a finesse for the queen available. But look at the extra chances declarer has provided for himself. He can drop a doubleton queen of diamonds, or claim his contract any time that West has the queen in that suit.